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RESULTS OF FREE LABOR

The results of the inquiries of the tenth census, which have been conducted this year by experts and scientists who have devoted, in many cases, years to the subjects upon which the superintendent has called upon them to report, have so far turned out to be, in all our industries, far greater than the most sanguine expectations. The *Inter Ocean* has already shown that the total cereal product of the country has increased more than 100 per cent; that our iron and steel industries, under a wise protective tariff, have nearly doubled; and now comes Special Agent Hilgard, who has had charge of the cotton statistics and informs us that under the influence of free labor the cotton product of the Southern States has increased nearly 90 per cent. In 1870 the cotton product of the country was 3,011,357 bales. The census shows the crop of 1879 to have been 5,730,968, an increase of 2,702,611 bales. Below is a carefully prepared table, for which we are indebted to General Walker, superintendent of the census, showing the cotton-producing states as arranged in accordance with the order of their rank according to the production of 1879. The increase in bales, and the per cent of increase in each cotton-producing state during the last decennial, is shown in the following interesting table.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN 1870 AND 1880.

States in order of production.	Bales—870.	Bales—880.	Increase in bales during the decade.	Per cent of in-crease.
Mississippi.....	564,938	955,808	390,870	69.2
Georgia.....	473,934	813,968	340,034	71.7
Alabama.....	359,628	801,099	441,471	122.7
Arkansas.....	429,482	699,576	270,094	62.9
South Carolina.....	247,968	606,936	358,968	144.8
Florida.....	224,500	524,548	300,048	133.6
Louisiana.....	350,832	506,764	155,932	44.4
North Carolina.....	144,935	389,516	244,581	168.7
Tennessee.....	181,412	350,674	169,262	93.3
Virginia.....	39,768	54,997	15,229	38.3
Missouri.....	1,240	19,733	18,493	1,483.7
Indian Territory.....	17,000	17,000	0	0
Illinois.....	182	11,000	10,818	5,940.0
Kentucky.....	1,080	1,367	287	26.6
Total.....	3,011,357	5,730,968	2,702,611	89.7

In commenting on these facts, Professor Hilgard points out that the increased production is not only largely the result of free labor in the South, but that it speaks sufficiently for the increasing attention bestowed upon the great staple. He also says that in the case of Texas the increase of cotton production has little more than kept pace with the increase of population. The great increase of the cotton product of the Carolinas is due to more thorough cultivation and increased use of fertilizers. These two members of the original union of thirteen have been the first to place cotton culture upon a permanent foundation, by adopting a system of regular returns to the soil, and the high product per acre, as compared with Georgia and Alabama on the one hand, and with Mississippi on the other, exhibits tellingly the tide-wave advancing westward. The ebb of the first native fertility in Alabama and Florida, the rising tide of restored productiveness in the Carolinas, with Georgia on the westward slope of the wave, on which it is rising and showing distinctly a

higher product per acre in its eastern than in its western portion, where the use of fertilizers is much less extended.

Experts give it as their opinion that the Yazoo bottom, which produces 27 per cent of the cotton of Mississippi, could alone, by the aid of improvements and extreme care in culture, be made to produce 2,500,000 bales of cotton. Mississippi stands first in this product, with a yield last year of 955,808 bales; Georgia second, with a yield of 813,965 bales; and the great state of Texas stands third in the list of total production. The yield of cotton to the acre is vastly different in the various cotton-producing states. This fact, of course, is owing partly to the care exercised in cultivation, partly to accidents of the season, and in some cases to the extent of cultivation. For example, the western state of Missouri ranks highest of all the states in its production of cotton to the acre, the product amounting in 1879 to 60-100 of a bale per acre; but this is undoubtedly owing to concentration of cotton culture and the fact that the area of cultivation embraces almost exclusively the highly fertile lands lying at the head of the great "St. Francis bottom," in the southeastern corner of the state. Arkansas is the second state in average production per acre, viz., 58-100 of a bale. By far the greater portion of cotton produced comes from the eastern and southern portions of the state, which contain a large proportion of bottom lands, while in the extreme northern and north-western counties but little cotton is grown. The yield in Louisiana is about the same, 58-100 of a bale; in Mississippi, 48-100; in Georgia, 31-100; in Alabama, 30-100; and in Florida, 22-100.

The fact that Texas only yields 37-100 of a bale per acre may be in part accounted for as an accident of the season, the year of 1879 having been an unusually dry one and therefore unfavorable to a country in which so large a proportion of the staple is grown on the uplands. In ordinary seasons the average yield in Texas will approach that in Mississippi or South Carolina. Says Professor Hilgard, Georgia stands slightly ahead of Alabama's average cotton product to the acre. The inference from a careful study of the detailed figures, is that while Mississippi is still partly within the period of the first flush of fertility, and Georgia has reached the stage when the use of fertilizers is renovating her fields, the soils of Alabama have passed the first stage, and her population has not yet realized the necessity of sustaining the soil's powers by fertilization.

THE NEW POSTAL CONVENTION.

The postal convention between Brazil and Portugal, which was signed on the 11th February last, has been officially promulgated and enters into effect on the 1st October. It provides for the exchange of postal money orders between the two countries on the following conditions: The offices in Brazil authorized to receive and pay out money on such orders are Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Santos; all the municipalities in Portugal, and the cities of Angra,

Horta and Ponta Delgada on the Azores, and of Funchal, on the island of Madeira, are made money order offices. Orders will be given for no sum less than 1\$000, nor greater than 180\$000 *francos*, and no fractional parts of the *milreis* will be permitted. In Brazil each office will collect two per cent. on the amount of each order, one-half of which will be retained for the Brazilian department, and the other half will be transmitted to Portugal. The orders will be subject to no other charge or tax. The Brazilian offices will convert the total amounts received for each packet into bills on Oporto, Lisbon, or London, and transmit them with lists of depositors to Lisbon where they will be distributed and paid without further expense. The amounts received by Brazilian offices must be deposited in the collector's offices of the *comarcas*, or their sub-offices in the municipalities, and will be subject to a stamp tax of 20 reis on deposits between 5\$ and 20\$ *fortes*, 40 reis on those between 20\$ and 50\$ *fortes*, and 60 reis on those above 50\$. On deposits less than 5\$ no stamp will be required. The postal departments of the two countries guarantee depositors against all loss, but in case an order is not paid within two years its value will revert in equal parts to the two governments. The orders, however, are valid for only six months, and are payable thereafter only through special authorization. Depositors are permitted to withdraw their deposits if not paid at their destination.

DATE COFFEE.

In view of the efforts now being made to popularize date coffee in this country, the following opinion of a chemist who has recently given the subject much attention will prove of interest. Coffee, says he, referring to the genuine article, is eminently the beverage of the masses and one of those things that should be kept in the best manner, at the most moderate price, for the sake of common commercial morality. It is by all food authorities claimed to be a powerful respiratory excitant, and has a crystallized nitrogenous element, called caffeine, upon which the action chiefly depends. It decreases the vaporizing action of the skin, and therefore dries that organ; it lessens the loss of heat of the body, and increases the action of the heart. For these reasons coffee is also eminently the drink of the poor and feeble, because it augments energy and pulsation. But in date coffee the vegetable fibre strongly predominates, and but for brown extractive matter and sugar, little volatile properties can be expected. On trial, the chemist above referred to found that it colored well, but possessed a taste not agreeable, and a burnt flavor of a peculiar character, rather sickly than otherwise. In his opinion, all other known combinations in which coffee plays a part, such, for instance, as the Eichel coffee of the Germans and others, have a more aromatic taste than this peculiar offshoot of the brain of an enterprising man. "There have been testimonials given that date coffee is a healthy beverage," says he, "but these testimonials are not comprehensive enough to make us change our grand old beverage for one which is far inferior, really does not carry out the purpose it is intended for, and need not be fetched so far at an immense expense. The Arab has the date and coffee, but he prefers the latter as a beverage when he can get it; and we have various substitutes of native growth less costly than the date, which would answer the same purpose if the genuine article were scarce." Although date coffee does not belong to the class of food adulterations, but to that of food imitations, it should of course be sold for what it is, it sold at all. There is here a danger of fraud against which it is proper to guard. — *New York Commercial Enquirer*, August 11.

AN IMPERIAL ENTERPRISE.

The creation of a great enterprise for a purely selfish purpose often leads men to look upon it with suspicion, and to shun all connection with it until time and experience have proved its feasibility and success. Even in cases where the selfish motive is not manifest, and where some general public good is to be attained, this sentiment of suspicion and caution still influences the action of men, and often defeats the successful realization of the enterprise. Although this policy of distrust and reserve generally serves a good purpose in the one case, it is clearly apparent that we should not accept it as a hard-and-fast rule because it so often conflicts with those grand and patriotic schemes whose roots draw inspiration from the human heart, and whose flowers and fruit are borne in that dim future beyond the range of the human eye. It is impossible to say that all great schemes, whose creation, operation and results are not compassed within the interest-bearing period of one year, are essentially visionary and unsafe. He who casts his bread upon the whirling waters of the riverside eddy, whose outward sweep is not beyond the reach of his hand, may confidently await the fulfillment of that good old scriptural precept which promises a sure return; but he who casts his bread upon the outgoing tide of the great ocean and watches its disappearance on that grander current whose sweep is beyond all mortal vision, must wait with infinite patience and faith for the coming of that more distant and uncertain day when the inward tide shall bear upon its bosom the promised reward. Through all history the plodding masses have been casting their little crumbs upon the wayside eddies, while the few great men have risked their leaves upon the boundless ocean.

Among the few enterprises whose bold originality and grand proportions have entitled them to an imperial precedence, room must now be made for one whose conception and future realization lies wholly within the empire of Brazil. The details of this truly imperial scheme have not yet been worked out, and it is possible, therefore, to give only the general outline and to indicate the general results. As a natural consequence there is left a boundless field for the imagination, out of which will spring many a detail of which the inventor has never yet dreamed; but as such enterprises are so largely due to the imaginative and speculative faculties of men it is certain that good rather than evil will grow out of all these unauthorized fancies.

On the 19th instant the *Globo* contained a modest paragraph to the effect that Sr. Luiz A. Machado had confided to the editorial staff of that sheet a project whose majestic proportions could only be appreciated after an examination of the scheme itself. It is the purpose of Sr. Machado to organize a company, as that is the only known method of accomplishing the greatest possible result with the least personal risk. The capital, such as may be needed to carry out the material part of the work, will be raised either at home or abroad; but, of course, London and Paris will take the cream of it as soon as offered. The amount required has not yet been determined, the inventor having thus far devoted his whole attention to the ends to be attained rather than to the means to be employed. In good time, however, an approximate estimate will be made of the amount required, which will be done more in compliance with the formal requirements of the business world, than from a real necessity. In making such estimate, it is probable that a gross sum will be fixed upon, which will include sufficient margin for all in-

cidental expenses which may occur from time to time in the prosecution of the work. As all business men know these margins are both essential and necessarily large in Brazil, the more so as the incidental costs of private management and official supervision are both heavy and elastic. The concession to be asked from the imperial government is to be for a period of 105 years. It is not stated whether an interest guarantee will be asked, or whether the property of the company will revert to the state at the termination of the privilege, but it is highly probable that both of these conditions will follow the usual practice. A guarantee, of course, will be not at all unacceptable to the stockholders, and the accumulated property of a great enterprise after 105 years of unbroken prosperity will not be refused by a provident government.

The grand object which Sr. Machado has in view, and for which his company will be organized, is the construction of great cities in various parts of the empire—cities which will spring Minerva-like from the brain of this enterprise full-grown and fully-equipped for the social, political and industrial functions of life. There is to be no hamlet and village state of existence, no loitering growth in which one birth or one new building will be a matter for popular rejoicing, no domestic subjection to the unchallenged rule of petty grocers. The corporate palm of this beneficent organization will be laid upon the virgin earth, and in the twinkling of an eye, metaphorically speaking, a proud city will spring into existence. Idle policemen will lean against its bran new walls, busy lamp-lighters will run their first rounds, and the aldermen will assemble in conclave just as though there had been many a yesterday in this municipal life. There will be clubs, and theatres, and public edifices; there will be fountains, and flowers, and fair ladies. There will be no news of yesterday to discuss, but there will be the fresh new life of to-day, the consciousness of a to-morrow. Everything will move on as though the municipal records had grown into a library, and the humble alderman had grown into a millionaire.

To accomplish this stupendous work, this work of magic creation, it is proposed to combine in the projected association every possible function for the end in view. It will locate the site, survey and plot the city, construct all the houses and public edifices, pave and light the streets, construct drainage and water works, build railways, tramways and docks, manage all business and industrial enterprises, appoint officials and collect taxes. Everything is provided for, even to "tipping" the water fiscal. The happy people of these great cities will have nothing to do but chew the food so generously placed in their mouths; their lives will be one placid round of sweet content and idleness.

The material results of this grand scheme can not be otherwise than of incalculable benefit to this empire. There is abundant room for many a city within its borders, and there is an unbounded willingness to submit to all the conditions which it is proposed to impose for the realization of this enterprise. Forty years of manna may have seemed an eternity to the Jews; but an eternity of manna under this beneficent corporation would be but as one day. Sr. Machado has but to organize his company and raise the needed capital, and a posterity of full-grown cities will fall down and worship him.

The total receipts of the New York custom house during the fiscal year 1880-81 amounted to \$139,579,562.83, upon which the total expenses of collection were \$2,579,910.76, or 1.85 per cent.

From *The Grocer*, New York, July 16.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

HAYTI.

This island was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and is next to Cuba the largest of the West India islands. It is upward of 400 miles in length, from east to west, and averages more than 100 in breadth, covering an area of 29,540 square miles. Having taken possession of it in the name of Spain, Columbus founded the town of Isabel on the north coast, and established in it, under his brother, Diego, the first settlement of the Spaniards in the New World. At first considerable gold was found in the island; the native Indians were forcibly employed to search for it, but being physically too feeble, negroes were later on introduced in large numbers and after the gold fields gave out, sugar, tobacco, cocoa, ginger and cotton were cultivated with success at the close of the XVI century. The island was called Hayti by the natives, Hispaniola and Santo Domingo by the Spaniards. At present the western or French portion of the island is called Hayti, and is a negro republic, while the eastern or Spanish portion is called St. Domingo.

Although Hayti was the cradle of Spanish civilization in America, the conquest of Mexico and Peru, with their inexhaustible silver and gold mines, engrossed the attention of the Spaniards so much that not only Hayti, but Cuba, Jamaica and Puerto Rico were all despised and neglected, the returns of agriculture being too slow for their greediness. It thus came that in 1717 the entire population of the island did not exceed 18,410 souls. As early as 1665 the French had obtained a footing on the western coast. They immediately went into sugar planting on a large scale, and by the time the first French revolution broke out, there were no less than 500,000 black slaves owned in that part of the island. Hayti now became the greatest sugar-producing country and by the most valuable colony of France, when suddenly the national assembly passed a decree freeing all the slaves and destroying at a blow the prosperity of the planters by even extending political equality to these ignorant negroes.

A war of races was inaugurated, pretty openly fanned by the English, at war with France, and the latter finally lost the colony, although Napoleon sent a numerous expedition there in 1802, under his own brother-in-law, Leclerc, and continued operations against the insurgents till 1810. The chief, Christophe, was crowned as king, under the title of Henry I., in March, 1811. In 1821, his successor, Boyer, also obtained possession of the Spanish portion of the island. During the past sixty years Hayti has at times been a kingdom, an empire and a republic, after a series of revolutions which finally, some forty years ago, enabled the Spanish portion to separate from Hayti and set up as an independent republic.

Sugar-planting has never revived in Hayti, but coffee-planting has.

General Solomon has been the president since 1879, and seems to fill his office creditably. The population is 550,000, nine-tenths being negroes. They inhabit an area of 9,000 square miles. Port-au-Prince, the capital, counts 27,000 inhabitants. The revenue in 1877 was \$4,194,988, and the expenditure \$4,023,687. The public debt is 14,000,000. There were imported in 1877, \$3,082,648 worth of goods, and exported \$7,965,072 worth. The number of sea-going vessels entered in 1878 was 268, with a tonnage of 261,971, of which 171 were steamers, measuring 242,810; while the departures were 266 vessels, with 265,328 tons, of which 172 were steamers, with a joint capacity of 247,550 tons.

In railroads and telegraphs the negro republic does not indulge.

In a good crop year Hayti produces 30,000 tons of coffee, against half that much thirty years ago. On the whole Hayti coffee is prepared for market slothfully, containing most of it little stones which have to be picked out by hand, too expensive a method for this country. Hence the bulk goes to Europe, and even the greater portion of what arrives here is reshipped to Havre, Antwerp and Hamburg. Its quality is tolerably pure, but in appearance it is irregular, and in Europe, we presume, it is greatly used, to be mixed with other sorts. The present government is prevailing upon the petty planters in the interior to bestow more care and attention upon the preparing for market of this, the chief product of the island, and issued a circular the other day to its consuls abroad promising a notable improvement in this respect in the future.

That in this item President Solomon and his cabinet may have their efforts crowned with success, we sincerely hope. Various sorts of Hayti coffee are very fine indeed, not only in point of flavor, but in looks, and with a more diligent and intelligent planting, picking and preparing, the entire crop may in the course of a few years show a great improvement, and easily average 10 to 15 per

cent. more, which would be an annual gain of \$300,000 to \$500,000, not to be despised in a comparatively poor country.

Cocoa production does not amount to much in Hayti, the quality being too bad; no doubt likewise susceptible of improvement by better treatment. The next important export to coffee is logwood, and there is some honey, a good deal of fine mahogany and some other woods.

From the *National Board of Health Bulletin*, Washington, July 16.

A SHIPMASTER'S COMPLAINT.

The following statement of an American shipmaster, in relation to the manner in which certificates of inspection, &c., are furnished to vessels sailing from Rio de Janeiro for ports in the United States, is published for the information of quarantine officers and others:

Soon after beginning to take in cargo in Rio de Janeiro, Captain Beck, of the American brig *Anita Owen*, was asked by the secretary of the United States consul in that port whether he did not intend to have his vessel inspected or fumigated, so as to receive a certificate to that effect, representing that this certificate would be of great service to him on arriving at any quarantine station in the United States. Captain Beck consulted his merchant, Mr. Wright, on the subject, and was told by this gentleman that it was not necessary. However, in order to be sure, the captain called upon Dr. King, the medical man who furnishes the certificate of fumigation and inspection to all vessels bound to the United States whose masters may wish to obtain this document, and found that a fee equal to \$35 had to be paid. He asked the doctor if it would make any difference about having a portion of his cargo on board, and was informed that this would make no difference, but that whenever he was ready to go to sea just to call, and that it would be "all right" about the certificate. Captain Beck understanding that the certificate offered would be given without any actual inspection or fumigation of the vessel, did not purchase one, and subsequently took occasion to inquire of another captain of the German brig *Balk* how he had managed about the certificate. This latter gentleman informed him that he had bought one, and that the doctor was never on board at all, and that no one had ever pretended to inspect or fumigate his vessel. Here are the facts as related to me by Captain Beck, and at my request he has attested to the correctness of the affair as here given.

G. FARRAR PATTON, M. D.

Inspector National Board of Health.

The above statements of what I related to Dr. G. F. Patton are correct in every particular.

FRANK W. BECK,

Master of American brig *Anita Owen*.

As far as we are able to learn there is no law of the United States which compels the inspection and fumigation of vessels destined for an American port. The law requires a bill of health from the consular official at the port of clearance, the fee for which is \$2.50; but the inspection and fumigation of a vessel is a matter outside of all this and is wholly within the discretion of the master. If there are any new regulations relative to the sanitary clearance of vessels, we shall be very glad to publish them.

THE WORLD'S POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

The *Frankfurter Volkszeitung* publishes some interesting statistics of the world's correspondence by post and telegraph. The latest returns which approached completeness were for the year 1877, in which more than four thousand million letters were sent, which gives an average of 11,000,000 a day, or 127 a second. Europe contributed 3,036,000,000 letters to this enormous mass of correspondence; America about 750,000,000; Asia, 150,000,000; Africa, 25,000,000, and Australia, 50,000,000. Assuming that the population of the globe was between 1,300,000,000 and 1,400,000,000, this would give an average of three letters per head for the entire human race. There were in the same year 38,000 telegraph stations, and the number of messages may be set down for the year at between 110,000,000 and 111,000,000, being an average of more than 305,000 messages per day, 12,671 per hour, and nearly 12 per minute.

The population of the dominion of Canada is now 4,350,933, an increase of 680,498 in the past ten years. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, increased 547,882, or 16 per cent.; Ontario, 18 per cent.; Quebec, 14 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 13 per cent.; and New Brunswick, 12 per cent.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—A defalcation of 4,614\$ has been discovered in the provincial treasury of Piahy.

—The provincial elections in São Paulo have been changed to the 4th of November.

—The August receipts of the Alagôas custom house amounted to 60,887\$612.

—A telegraph station was opened at Angicos, Rio Grande do Norte, on the 15th inst.

—The election to fill a senatorial vacancy from the province of Minas Geraes will be held on the 7th of November.

—A lady at Santarem, Pará, has liberated a slave who is suffering from elephantiasis. It is a very easy matter to be generous when it involves no sacrifice.

—The August receipts of the postoffice of the city of São Paulo amounted to 6,262\$020, against 5,172\$800 in the same month of 1880, and 4,853\$900 in 1879.

—A recent provincial law of São Paulo authorizes the municipal council of S. João do Rio Claro to borrow 6,000\$, at 6 per cent., for the purchase of a site for a public market.

—The province of São Paulo imposes an import tax of 2\$000 upon every mule entering from Rio Grande, Santa Catharina, or Paraná, 1\$500 upon every horse, 1\$000 upon every mare, and 500 reis per head for cattle.

—The August receipts of the Pará custom house during the past six years were as follows:

1881.....	692,360\$718	1878.....	377,024\$753
1880.....	451,452 051	1877.....	409,447 863
1879.....	358,313 776	1876.....	352,101 653

—The *Gazeta de Porto Alegre* announces that Messrs. Lamport & Holt are to send a special steamer direct from Antwerp to Porto Alegre, freighted with exhibits for the German-Brazilian exposition soon to be held in that city. It was thought that the steamer selected for this service will be the *Camour*.

—The August receipts of the customs and revenue offices of Pernambuco, as compared with those of the same month last year, were as follows:

	1881	1880
Custom house.....	887,288\$806	749,227\$233
General <i>recaudatoria</i>	46,764 439	44,558 445
Provincial <i>consulado</i>	163,516 397	171,488 959

—The Companhia Agricola of Sapucaia is about to begin the construction of a new central usine on the Rio Parahyba, municipality of Campos, under the interest guarantee law of 1875. The capital is fixed at 1,500,000\$, and the usine is to have a capacity for crushing 800 metrical tons of sugar cane per day.

—The budget for 1882 now under discussion in the provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro estimates the receipts of that year at 6,259,184\$104, and the expenditures at the same figure. The 4 per cent. provincial export duty on coffee is estimated to produce 2,429,478\$206, and the 3 per cent. export duty on sugar 52,813\$118.

—The *Sapucaia*, of Sapucaia, of the 16th inst., relates that Sr. João Fagundes da Silva and a daughter were seriously injured on the 10th inst. while fishing on the Rio Parahyba with dynamite bombs. The daughter carelessly held a lighted bomb too long, it exploding and blowing her hand into pieces. The father was also injured in his right hand, and both received injuries in various parts of the body.

—The wife of a planter, Sr. Apolinario Jacintho da Silva, at Muqui, Espírito Santo, was assassinated by a slave on the night of the 14th ult. The assassin forced his way into the room armed with a pistol and knife, with the first of which he knocked his victim down, and then finished the crime with the knife. The husband, who was asleep in the next room, interfered too late to save his wife, and received some slight wounds. The assassin escaped.

—Seven slaves belonging to Lieut. Col. Galvão da Silva Reis, of the municipality of Rio Claro, presented themselves at the police station at Barra Mansa on the 4th inst. and confessed to the assassination of their overseer, Ernesto. They complained that the overseer had prohibited their carrying pouches in which they usually kept such necessary articles as pipes, tobacco, etc. The slaves were committed to prison, but it is believed that others are also compromised in the crime.

—With the inspiring music of the national hymn and amid the bursting of fireworks, the first trial of the Taunay-Telles coffee-drying machine took place near Valença on the 16th inst. The machine ran only five and a half hours, because of a lack of water, but it is stated that the trial was a great success nevertheless. Although there have been scores of similar trials before, the imposing ceremonies attending the inauguration of this new machine are expected to carry it through successfully—that is, if the water holds out.

—Malarial fevers are raging in the province of Sergipe.

—The extraordinary session of the Amazonas provincial assembly was opened on the 27th ult.

—It is stated that mineral coal has been discovered on a plantation near Taubaté, province of São Paulo.

—The price of fresh beef at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul—the very center of the cattle-killing industry—is 300 reis per kilo.

—An expert recently arrived at Maranhão from England for superintending the construction of the Sant' Anna lighthouse.

—The August receipts of the Pará postoffice amounted to 7,951\$220, against 2,073\$480 in the same month of last year.

—The subscription for the family of the late minister of agriculture, Buarque de Macedo, has reached the sum of 8,367\$ in Pernambuco.

—The provincial assembly of São Paulo has authorized the municipal council of Taubaté to make a contract with Robert Norman for the public illumination of that city.

—Late mail advices from Parahyba report heavy rains throughout that province during the first half of the month. Considerable damage to the sugar cane plantations is reported.

—The August receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to a total of 690,353\$587, of which 3,993\$790 were deposits. The receipts from imports were 490,606\$166, and from exports 170,708\$269.

—The city of Rio Grande ate 1,076 beavers during the month of August—and is still hungry. It is a curious fact that a city's appetite is never appeased, and that the more it swallows the more it wants.

—The *Jornal do Recife* records the liberation of 23 slaves by Dr. Sebastião Antonio Accioli Lins, a planter of the district of Serinhambi, Pernambuco. These are the last of 36 slaves which this gentleman once owned.

—It is proposed to authorize the president of Ceará to expend the sum of 100,000\$ in the construction of a theatre in the capital of the province. Would it not be better to spend the money in repairing the losses from the great *alca*?

—The German-Brazilian exposition at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, for which the most elaborate preparations have been made, opens on the 1st proximo. The city has already taken a holiday look, and everything is quite ready for the inauguration.

—We learn from the *Monitor Campesita* that all the material for the Cape S. Thomé lighthouse is now at S. João da Barra. It will be transported to the site selected by Lieut. Col. M. R. de Azevedo Veiga. The construction of the lighthouse has been entrusted to Mr. William Cunningham, and the work will be begun within a short time.

—A subsequeiro in Pernambuco for Sr. Julio Cesar Ribeiro de Souza, the discoverer of a theory of aerial navigation, has reached the sum of 3,472\$. The money is designed to aid the inventor in making a balloon in Europe, whither he wishes to go. The new system has never yet been tried, although the patience of two separate audiences have been.

—An extraordinary session of the Alagôas provincial assembly is convoked for the 1st October. The objects of the session are the consolidation of the provincial debt, the authorization of a loan by the Banco Commercial for that purpose, the establishment of a line of steamers between Aracaj and Rio de Janeiro, and reforms in public instruction.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The June receipts of the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" railway amounted to 39,942\$ and the expenses to 46,095\$560, leaving a deficit of 6,153\$560.

—The August receipts of the tramway line of Fortaleza, Ceará, amounted to 2,757\$960, and the expenditures to 1,580\$820. The number of passengers carried was 20,492.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* calls the attention of the Dom Pedro II railway director to the fact that coffee shipped at Barra Mansa on the 7th inst. had not arrived in this city on the 15th.

—An imperial decree of the 10th instant declares lapsed the railway concession granted to Col. George E. Church for the construction of a road around the falls of the Rios Madeira and Mamoré.

—The August receipts, gross, of the Pirapetiga railway, of this province, amounted to 16,290\$680. The number of passengers carried was 1,863, of which 1,049 were second-class.

—The president of Minas Geraes has sanctioned the provincial law guaranteeing 7 per cent. interest upon the capital of the "Juiz de Fora ao Piauí" railway. The capital named is 1,200,000\$. The work of construction was inaugurated at the beginning of August.

—It is announced, according to the *Jornal do Recife*, that the Limoeiro railway will be formally opened for traffic over its first two sections, from Pernambuco to Espirito Santo de Pás d'Alho, on the 15th of October next.

—The minister of agriculture issued orders on the 15th inst. that the sum of £27 14s 3d should be placed to the credit of the Itagê and Uruguanã railways of Rio Grande do Sul to pay for advertisements abroad for construction tenders.

—Imperial decree No. 8223, of the 20th ult. authorizes the Alagôas Railway Company, Limited, to transact business in Brazil. The authorization requires the company to have a representative in the empire with full powers to act for it, and to submit all its transactions and operations to the laws and tribunals of the country. The capital of the company is fixed at £300,000.

—The press of Santos and São Paulo are making frequent complaints against the São Paulo railway management. It is chiefly urged that there is great difficulty in obtaining information of public interest, and that the company refuses to transport empty coffee sacks, thus occasioning great embarrassment to the planters. It is inconceivable that an English company should pursue a policy so diametrically opposed to its own interests, and we are inclined to believe that there must be another side of the question yet to be heard from.

—Poor's *Railroad Manual* for 1881 gives the following statistical comparisons of the railways of the United States for the years 1880 and 1871:

	1880.	1871.
Miles operated.....	84,225	44,614
Capital and funded debt.....	\$4,897,401,997	\$2,664,627,645
Gross earnings.....	615,401,931	403,329,208
Net earnings.....	255,193,436	141,746,404
Freight earnings.....	467,748,928	294,430,322
Passenger earnings.....	147,653,093	108,898,886
Dividends paid....	77,115,411	56,546,681

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the *Buenos Aires Herald*, September 8.

—Lands in Santa Fé are rising in value very fast, and so are rents.

—In Santa Fé and Buenos Aires the wheat crop is estimated as fully double that of last year.

—The grain elevator in Rosario will cost \$200,000, and will have a capacity of 500 fanegas. Vessels can load alongside.

—It is announced that the arrangements have been concluded in London for the establishment of a railway uniting the capital of Santa Fé with the colonies.

—The capital question of the province [Buenos Aires] is drawing to a close, so far as the commission goes, and will soon go to the legislature for its action.

—A senator has introduced a bill into Congress to pay the treasury bonds at par. It meets with strong opposition, and there is little danger that so iniquitous a bill will become a law.

—The wheat crop of Santa Fé is computed as likely to be double that of last year, if there are no disasters to come. The locusts have appeared, but not in alarming numbers.

—The receipts of the Western railway during the last eight months, were \$25,120,837, during the same time last year the receipts were \$20,468,670.50, showing an increase of \$4,661,166.50.

—Cattle are in good condition, and their increase, both in quality and numbers, is receiving attention, some of our richest *estancieros* bringing out the best stock to be found in England, at heavy prices.

—Santa Fé is rapidly becoming the garden of the republic, and is distancing Buenos Aires in the increase of wealth, and will do so still more unless Buenos Aires devotes more attention to agriculture.

—The news from the interior shows a promising state of affairs: pasturage is all that could be desired; flocks and herds are in fine condition. The wool clip will be of better quality than last year and much heavier.

—A buyer of wheat, who has just returned from the Rosario colonies, reports the wheat to be in splendid condition. He adds that more than double the amount sown last year has been planted. The locusts which have passed over have done no harm, having found the wheat too well grown for them. The camps, also, are said to be magnificent.

—We learn that the representatives of the Southern railway have come to an understanding with the provincial government, and the expropriation project will be abandoned, and the railway will build an extension to Bahia Blanca, will put on more trains, separate goods and passenger trains, run at a higher rate of speed, and reduce the tariff for passengers and freight. The company is to be congratulated on the success of its representatives in meeting and overcoming no small nor weak danger.

—A general free fight took place the other day at Flores, on the occasion of the appointment of a new commissary of police. A procession of citizens were on their way to salute the new dignitary, when they were met by a procession of sympathizers with the former commissary. The conflicting shouts with which these opposing forces met were productive of results similar to those which ensued when Greek meets Greek, and in the tug of war that followed three men were wounded with shot and sword cuts and others were more or less bruised.

—Our readers have been informed of the probable formation of a joint stock land company in London for the purchase of lands in this country. We have reason to believe that the attempt has been successful, as parties are quietly buying all the lands they can pick up about Fort Guinza, where the prospects of the company locates the field of operation, and, as a natural consequence, the holders of land in this vicinity will find their property advancing rapidly in value.

—There are about seven hundred cases in which camp men have had their horses taken by order of the provincial government, and yet the present administration refuses to pay the bills. This is a fine showing for the camp men, who are first plundered and then insulted. Governor Rodia and Minister Uruburu will not have this act held up when they are future candidates for office. To us, it appears to be a gross outrage—a shameful policy of repudiation of small debts due poor people, who generally have no redress. Foreigners should apply at once to their respective delegations, so that the world may know whether people can be robbed by the authorities with impunity.

—The worst thing about the unsettled state of the country in Uruguay is the opportunity which it offers for the perpetration of crime, the prevalence of which is assuming very alarming proportions. A horrible double murder is announced from about four leagues from the town Porongos where two inoffensive Italian laborers have been assassinated in cold blood by a party of miscreants not one of whom has been or is even likely to be brought to justice. Besides this, outrages and crimes of all kinds are of daily occurrence, and unless prompt and efficient measures for the suppression and punishment of crime are adopted by the government or by the best excuse for such a thing that can be raised in that country, every man will shortly be compelled to be his own police and his own defender, and then criminals may find it hotter even than when Latorte frightened them all over to Entre Rios.

—The engrossing question in Congress for the past week has been the consideration in the Chamber of Deputies of the treaty with Chili. The sessions are secret, but there is some doubt whether it will be approved or rejected, the chances of the later result being increased by the delay in the submission of the treaty to Congress on the part of Chili. It is claimed that the administration here desires its approval. If this is true, it will be approved, as the President can carry any measure he thinks it worth while to aid in earnest. Minister Irigoyen has made a powerful plea for the treaty, and he, at least, desires its approval. We think there is some doubt whether all his colleagues in the cabinet are equally in earnest, and we judge that the chances are that it will break down.

A DISCOVERY IN SHIP-BUILDING.

Professor Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, who has been giving his attention of late to marine architecture, announces a discovery which, if his anticipations be realised, will effect a revolution in the art of ship-building and greatly augment the speed of sea-going and other ships. The discovery consists in a new method of construction and such an arrangement of the keel as will diminish the resistance of the water to the lowest possible point. Vessels built in the fashion devised by Professor Pictet, instead of sinking their prows in the water as the speed increases, will rise out of the water the faster they go in such a way that the only parts exposed to the friction of the water will be the sides of the hull and the neighborhood of the wheel. In other words, ships thus constructed, instead of pushing their way through the water, will glide over it. According to the Professor's calculations, in the accuracy of which he has the fullest confidence, steamers built after his design will attain a speed of from 50 to 60 kilometres per hour. A model steamer on the principle he has discovered is in course of construction at Geneva. The machinery has been ordered at Winterthur, and when ready the new vessel will make her trial trip in Lake Lemano.

A RECENT Canadian government advertisement announces that a homestead of 160 acres will be given free to every settler in Manitoba and the North-West, and that the Canada Pacific railway will be pushed westward at the rate of 300 miles annually, until 150 million acres of the best wheat land in the world are opened up for settlement, besides 50 millions of the best grazing ground, available all the year through.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1881.

THE death of James A. Garfield, President of the United States, who was shot by a disappointed office-seeker, Charles A. Guiteau, on the 2nd of July, took place on the night of the 19th instant. A more wanton and unprovoked assassination, a more pathetic and heroic struggle for life, and a more regretted termination to a useful career and a promising administration of public affairs have never been recorded in the history of the world. That a man who had lived a remarkably pure and useful life, and who had only just entered upon an administration which promised so much for the moral and material good of his country—that such a man should be the object of assassination is one of the fatalities of life which passes all understanding. Those who have been familiar with the public career of President Garfield, and who have known his noble qualities of mind and heart, will look upon his untimely death as a genuine national calamity. There will be no stopping of the wheels of government, no change in the general policy of the administration, no crisis in the financial and commercial affairs of the nation. Happily, all these things are dependent more upon the general good sense of the people than upon the life of any one man. But at the same time it will be felt that through the loss of so upright and so able an executive, one who had identified himself with a higher and purer system of administration, the cause of political and administrative reform has received a serious check, from which it may not recover in years. In a moral, rather than in a material sense, the death of President Garfield must be considered an irreparable loss to the United States, and to the development of republican institutions throughout the world.

THE entrance of a new journal into the newspaper world of Rio de Janeiro is an event of so common occurrence that it no longer excites anything beyond a passing notice. An exception to this, however, has just taken place in the inauguration of a new evening journal, entitled *O Globo*, under the editorial management of the veteran Brazilian journalist Quintino Bocayuva. The new enterprise has made a promising start, not only in the important circumstance of having a popular man at its head, but also in the not less important matter of having, apparently, a sufficient capital to secure a first-class location and to insure it against the vicissitudes through which it, in common with others, will be obliged to

pass. It is not of these matters, however, nor of its enterprise in arranging for special telegrams, nor of its defective "make up" and defective local reporting, nor of its avowed neutrality in politics, that we wish to speak. In another important sense the *Globo* has taken a step which can not be commended too highly, and which entitles it to the cordial support of the public. In announcing his programme the managing editor says:

"The *Globo* does not admit injurious publications into its columns, even though signed by individuals who are competent to offer a guarantee of their moral and civil responsibility.

The managing editor of the *Globo* is the only editor responsible for all the publications inserted in that sheet."

In view of the scandalous abuses which have been thus far permitted and encouraged by the Brazilian press, this new department of the *Globo* meets one of the most pressing needs of the day, and condemns an evil which has done incalculable harm. As everyone knows, it is possible to defame a man in the public press—even in the leading newspaper of the empire—and to escape all responsibility through the employment of some degraded wretch, a *testa de ferro*, to assume the responsibility. At the paltry expenditure of two milréis for the publication and five milréis for the signature of the substitute it is possible even in this city, to defame a man even to the utter ruin of his character. And this, too, is not unfrequently done with the full knowledge and connivance of the editors themselves. In such a state of affairs it is full time that someone should take a manly stand against the abuse, and refuse to deal further in the venal and scandalous practice. There ought to be so decided an approval of this resolve on the part of Snr. Bocayuva, that every other journal in this city will feel compelled to adopt the same policy, and we trust that that will be the result at no distant day.

THE committee appointed by the *Centro da Lavoura e Commercio* to organize the first coffee exhibit in this city has chosen the 10th of November next for the opening of that enterprise. The exhibit will be made in the rooms of the Typographia Nacional, after which samples will be transmitted to London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, New York, Chicago and New Orleans for inspection. The diplomatic and consular officials in the cities named are to be charged with this secondary exhibit, but the measures to be adopted by them in so doing have not yet been announced. The practical uses of this exhibit have not yet been made clear, nor is it probable that they will be. There will be a collection of samples exhibited in this city, but no one will know whether they represent exceptional conditions of soil, climate and cultivation, or not, nor what quantity can be supplied similar to each sample exhibited. The exhibition will be visited by many sight-seers, and probably once by the coffee brokers of this city, who do not need any such exhibit to make them acquainted with the product. What is to be done with the samples abroad has not yet been determined, and will probably occasion some little perplexity. The planters can hardly expect the Barão de Penedo to peddle Brazilian coffee about the streets of London, nor to turn the legation offices into coffee sample rooms. The highest diplomatic representatives of the empire are above this kind of business, and the lower officials will not give it the attention which the importance of the quest demands. The chief feature of this scheme, therefore—the advertisement of the product in foreign countries—still remains the undetermined factor in the problem. A large part of the civilized world is already

acquainted with the good qualities of Brazilian coffee, and is consuming it more and more every year. The shipments to Europe thus far this year show an increase of about 90 per cent. over the same period of last year, and the demand continues. With such an increase of consumption it is inconceivable why there should be a pointless exhibit of coffee here, and why Brazilian planters should go through the farce of trying to extend business through their legations and consulates abroad. There are a few general principles involved in this matter, as in every other kind of business, and through their intelligent employment will come all the results which can be desired. In the first place the product must be good and cheap in comparison with all competitors. In the second place it must be put upon the market at the minimum of cost, including transportation, taxation, commissions and other charges. In the third place there must be a steady and sufficient supply. And in the fourth place, its production and sale must be conducted on business principles, and separated from all sentimental and political influences. On such bases, there need be no fear for the future of Brazilian coffee.

THE members of the Associação Commercial are invited to meet at the Exchange to-day for the purpose of receiving the report of an auditing committee and of electing a new board of directors. It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance. As matters have been going on in this eminently respectable and responsible body, it is full time that there should be shown a little more interest in its management, and a more rigid supervision over its legitimate work. Here, as elsewhere, a commercial association should represent the highest and best business sentiments and acquirements of the locality, and to that end nothing should be credited to it which will not bear the closest scrutiny. As a rule, the commercial world looks upon the reports and opinions of these associations with full confidence, because it is known that they are composed of clear-headed, practical men—men who have learned the value of time, and money, and accurate statement. It follows, therefore, that the commercial world will accept the annual report of the Rio association, which was issued early last month, as the best statistical work issued in Brazil, in the preparation of which no pains have been spared to make it thoroughly reliable and comprehensive. And from the high character of the reports of foreign associations, this opinion is fully justified. As an association, therefore, in which so much confidence is placed, the Associação Commercial of this city is under the strictest obligations to maintain the high character implied in its name, and to merit the confidence reposed in it. Now, has this been done? Can the commercial association of this city—the most important port in South America—claim the same degree of confidence which is unquestioningly given to those of New York, Liverpool, Hamburg and Marseilles? We have already called attention to several omissions and errors which appear in the statistical part of its annual report for 1880, and we stated our conviction, with the deepest regret, that these statistics are absolutely worthless. Had there been one or two errors simply, we might still have retained some confidence in the work, but there are so many of them, and the work has been so carelessly done that there remains no alternative but the unqualified condemnation of the whole. Now that an opportunity will be afforded for bringing the report before the members of the association, we wish to call attention to another blunder—and it is not a trifling one—

which can not fail to cast discredit both on the work, and upon the gentlemen under whose authorization this report is published. In one of the two statistical tables in which are given the export of the "principal national products" during the fiscal year 1879-80, we find the following entry: "Gold and silver in dust, bars and coin, and coupons of 1879, total official value 15,936,211\$883." Of this total, Great Britain took 11,782,746\$373, thus proving to be the chief consumer of this new product, coupons. Comparing this total with that of the preceding year in which 1,892,010 grammes of gold and silver, valued at 1,729,083\$083, were exported, we find that this new product, coupons, is accountable for an apparent increase of 14,207,128\$800 in the total export of the country. Now what does the Associação Commercial wish us to believe? In a table of national products, along with such articles as coffee, cotton, tobacco, diamonds, etc., we find a product called "coupons," and it ranks second in point of value. Are we to believe that this increase of export is a legitimate one and that it represents an actual annual gain in production and wealth to the extent of fourteen thousand contos? Are we to believe that the sum of 6,075,152\$954—the difference between the value of exports to Great Britain in 1878-79 and 1879-80—represents an actual increase in the export of one year to that country? Does the mercantile class of this city hold that certificates of indebtedness constitute property for the debtor as well as the creditor? Had the compiler of these statistics given us the quantity and value of the gold exported in 1879-80, as had been done in previous years, we might have laughed at his vagary, and then settled the matter for ourselves—but the gold export is not given. The silver export amounted to only 48,130\$, but the gold and coupons are united in one total. As these 4½ per cent. bonds of 1879 were left entirely out of the public debt statement, the inference is that the compiler looks upon them as a genuine product like coffee and sugar, but does the association wish to endorse that assumption? We repeat again that these criticisms are made with sincere regret, and were it not so essential that these annual reports should be made more accurate and complete we should prefer to remain silent. We need better statistics than are given us through official sources, and we must look to the Associação Commercial for them.

THE CEYLON COFFEE CROP.

THE *Ceylon Observer* discusses the coffee crop estimates for 1881-82 as follows: "We regret to hear that there is an inclination to cut down the estimate of the total output of 1881-82's crop to 700,000 cwts. Visiting agents are greatly disappointed in some cases with the appearances on estates that ought to do well, and these are chiefly situated in the higher districts. In the old districts, as a rule, coffee was never looking better than at this time, and wherever the trees have been kept in ordinary good heart a satisfactory crop is visible. Where cultivation had been neglected, on the other hand, the promise of berries is but poor. Nevertheless, the coming season (like the past two seasons) is going in favor of low and medium districts, and it would seem as if there had been an unfavorable cycle for the higher elevations. Of course there are exceptions to the rule, more especially in Dimbulu, where many estates will give very fine crops, and also some in Dikoya and Maskeliya. Our own inclinations will still be to look for an export nearer 800,000 than 700,000 cwts. But this result of course depends on the nature of next year's Uva spring crop, which has yet to blossom."

THERE were 437 iron furnaces in blast in the United States in July last. In the same month of 1877 there were only 250 in blast.

THE decrease in the public debt of the United States during the month of July amounted to a total of \$10,078,023.23. The total debt, less cash in the treasury, at the end of the month was \$1,830,520,788.75.

VENEZUELAN PRODUCTS.

A French economist, M. Barral, has been writing on the resources of Venezuela, and decides that coffee and cocoa will be the great staple products for some time to come. The value of the exports of coffee was in 1877 \$2,900,000, more than one-half of which was sent to the United States, but the greater part of this quantity was for re-exportation to foreign markets. The cocoa plant requires more favorable conditions and greater care in cultivation than the coffee plant, and the returns from it are longer deferred. While coffee plants begin to yield in their second year, cocoa requires a growth of four or five years before it yields a crop, but it bears for forty or fifty years after the first crop. The annual yield of a cocoa tree varies from 500 grammes to two kilograms, but under favorable conditions one tree will yield annually during its existence about 750 grammes of dried cocoa. The price of cocoa varies from 3 francs 60 centimes to 1 franc 12 centimes per kilogramme, according to quality. Cotton was at one time a staple product of the country, but at present the cultivation is in a very depressed condition. The cotton famine caused by our civil war gave this culture a great impetus, so that the exports of cotton are from 400,000 kilogrammes in 1860, to 2,500,000 in 1865, and 3,800,000 in the following year. But at the end of the war the demand for Venezuelan cotton rapidly declined, and its cultivation is no longer profitable. According to M. Barral, the largest net profit is obtained from coffee-growing, being 1,240 francs per hectare. The profit on cocoa is 740 francs, and on cotton only 317 francs per hectare, without taking into consideration the cost of transport, which is considerable, owing to the lack of roads. On the other hand, the expenses of cultivation are relatively least in cotton. The figures are: For cotton, 220 francs; cocoa, 460 francs; and coffee, 2,200 francs per hectare.—New York Evening Post.

ELECTORAL STATISTICS OF RIO.

On the 20th instant the minister of empire issued instructions for the division of the various parishes of the municipality of the capital into electoral sections and designating the place in each district for the election. The municipality is first divided into three electoral districts; Sacramento, Sant' Anna, and São Christovão. The 21 parishes are then divided into sections—forty-five in all—in each of which an election will be held. Of the 21 parishes seven are wholly outside of the city limits. The registered voting population in each parish is as follows:

1st Electoral District—Sacramento.			
Parish	no. of sections	voters	
Sacramento	2	393	
Candelaria	1	209	
São José	2	721	
Gloria	5	379	
Lagoa	4	559	
Gavca	1	62	
Jacarépaguá	1	35	
		2,340	
and Electoral District—Sant' Anna.			
Sant' Anna	4	617	
Santa Rita	3	421	
Santa Antonio	4	543	
		1,581	
3rd Electoral District—São Christovão.			
São Christovão	3	441	
Engenho Velho	3	481	
Espirito Santo	3	436	
Engenho Novo	2	377	
Inhamã	1	54	
Irajá	1	82	
Campo Grande	1	76	
Guaratiba	1	30	
Santa Cruz	1	24	
Illa do Governador	1	25	
Illa de Paqueta	1	15	
		2,041	
Total registered voting population		5,962	
Estimated total population of municipality		325,000	
Per cent. of registered voters		1.84	

LOCAL NOTES.

—It is announced that a steamer of the American line left New York on the 16th inst. for this port.

—A telegram from the Visconde de Pelotas on the 20th inst. announced a decided improvement in the state of his health.

—The new treaty for the transmission of postal money orders between Brazil and Portugal goes into operation on the 1st of October.

—A passenger who arrived at this port on the Pacific Mail steamer *Talpa*, on the 17th inst., was arrested and taken to the chief of police on suspicion of having counterfeited money in his possession. A search of his effects, however, failed to confirm the suspicion, and he was set at liberty.

—The opening of the proposed national exposition in this city will take place on the 15th of November.

—The "Club Athletico Brasileiro," of Niteroi, announce a meeting in Largo do Barreto, of that city, on Sunday next, the 25th. The sports are to begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

—There was only one death from yellow fever in this city during the last half of August. The total number of deaths was 386, or at an average annual rate of 29 per thousand.

—A telegram from London, under date of the 16th, says that the Brazilian naval commission has entered into a contract with Messrs Samudi for the construction of a large ironclad vessel.

—There were 32 infants abandoned in the "wheel" of the foundlings' hospital in this city during the month of August. The total number of children in the hospital at the end of the month was 197.

—The deposits in the savings bank of this city during the first half of September amounted to 177,115\$500, and the withdrawals to 124,515\$600. The total amount on deposit on the 15th inst. was 10,109,873\$265.

—Imperial decree 8232, of the 3rd inst., grants an extension of three months to the steamship line between Brazil and Canada for the commencement of its service. The service should have been opened during the present month.

—The ladies' committee of the projected national exhibition and the continental exposition at Buenos Aires held a meeting on the 19th inst. and resolved to appeal to the wives of the several provincial presidents for aid in securing exhibits.

—The Medical Society of Santiago, Chili, has elected Dr. José Pereira Rego Filho a corresponding member. The eminent Dr. has now nearly exhausted the list of known medical societies, there being but a mere half dozen left. An onslaught will next be made upon the agricultural societies.

—Snr. Rodolpho Marques Perdigão, an employee in one of the judicial departments of the government, has invented a project for a national loan of 100,000,000\$ which he has presented to the government—that is to say, the project, not the loan. A project for meeting the interest and redemption charges of such a loan is now in order.

—Imperial decree No. 8257, of the 10th instant, authorized a supplementary credit of 28,000\$ to meet deficits in the item of "public illumination" during the fiscal year 1880-81. To prevent all misconception it should be known that the "public illumination" refers to the lighting of the city of Rio de Janeiro with gas and globe gas, and has no reference whatever to the public mind.

—The *Crusoeiro* has published Dr. Mendonça's series of articles on Chinese labor in pamphlet form. It's hard on the Doctor, but it can't be helped now. What Dr. Mendonça left unsaid on the subject would have made a good-sized book; what he did say has so little to do with the subject, and is so manifestly inaccurate, that his friends will be charitable enough to wish it unwritten.

—We are glad to see that our indefatigable friend, Morris N. Kohn, is still engaged in perfecting his domestic telegraph service. The latest phase of the project—for it is only a project as yet—is the extension of the wires to the naval vessels and forts in the harbor by means of buoys. A messenger boy will probably be placed upon each buoy to carry dispatches and to warn vagrant vessels away from the wires.

—A party of scientific men, composed of Drs. Ladislao Netto, Glaziov, Swache and Eduardo de Siqueira, left on a coasting steamer for Cape Frio on the 17th inst., with the intention of returning overland on foot by way of Nova Friburgo. The region to be traversed is a highly interesting one, but we fear that the pedestrianism employed will be something like that of Mark Twain in his "Tramp Abroad."

—The offices of the Botanical Garden Rail Road Company and the Telephone Company of Brazil, the two prominent American companies of this city, are heavily draped with mourning for President Garfield. The Engineering Club has resolved to wear mourning for three days, and the Anti-Slavery Society has expressed its heartfelt sympathy. The Emperor has forwarded a message of condolence to Washington.

—We are in receipt of the June, July and August number of the *Revista Mensal da Secção da Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa, no Brazil*, published in this city under the editorial management of Dr. Fernando Mendes de Almeida. This number is largely occupied with the reception of Major Serpa Pinto in this city, but it also contains several important articles, among which may be mentioned a lecture upon the "Boundary Surveys of the Empire," by Barão de Teffé, and "Panama in 1880," by Dubucq. This new magazine is neatly printed and is an important addition to the periodical literature of Brazil.

—The imperial government has instructed its representative in China to sign definitely the recent treaty between that country and Brazil.

In a race between the British steamships *Lord of the Isles* and the *Glenfinlay* from Japan to New York, with cargoes of tea, the *Lord of the Isles* came into harbor just six hours ahead of her competitor—a strange record for a run of 14,000 miles.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of August, 1881, by the

Companhia Cantareira e Exgotos.

Lat. 23° 35' S.
Long. 46° 36' 40" W. (Greenwich.)
Height of barometer, 2,393 ft. above mean sea level.
Do of rain gauge, 2,378.5 ft. do do.
Mean pressure at 9 a.m. 27.876 inches; at 9 p.m. 27.871 inches.
Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr. at mean sea level at 9 a.m. 30.298 inches; at 9 p.m. 30.285 inches.
Mean temp. of air at 9 a.m. 55.5°; at 9 p.m. 54.8° Fahr.
Mean of max. temp. in shade, 71.8°; do min. in shade 47.3° F.
Mean temperature of Gross minimum therm. 41.7° Fahr.
Highest reading of max. of therm. in shade (19th) 81.9°.
Lowest reading of min. of therm. in shade (1st) 37.5°.
Lowest reading of Gross minimum therm. (8th) 31.0° F.
Mean temp. of dew point at 9 a.m. 53.1°; at 9 p.m. 52.0° F.
Mean elastic force of vapor at 9 a.m. .394 in.; at 9 p.m. .393 in.
Total rainfall for the month, 1.36 inches.
Maximum fall of rain in one day (4th), 1.09 inches.
Rain fell on 7 days.

50 on the mornings of 6 days, and evenings of 5 days.
Dew on the mornings of 3 days, and evenings of 11 days.
Thunder and lightning on the 4th.

Erratum.—Mock sun observed just before and just after sunrise on the 29th July inst.

HENRY B. JOYNER,
A.M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S.
Engineer in chief.

COMMERCIAL.

September 23rd, 1881.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (18000), gold 27 d.
do do do do in U. S.
do coin at \$4 84 per £1. stg. 54 45 cents.
do \$4.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 18837
do £1. stg. in Brazilian gold. 88889
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 22 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 809 1/2 gold.
do do do in U. S.
do coin at \$4 80 per £1. stg. 44 75 cts.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 28235
Value of £1 sterling " " 10 726

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 14.—The rate of 22 1/2 on London became general to-day in all the banks, the official rates being:
London..... 22 1/2
Paris..... 425
Hamburg..... 525
New York..... 28270
Portugal..... 28240 and 24170.
The market was firmer but the business transacted in bank paper was small. In private paper considerable transactions were effected at 22 1/2, 22 1/4, 22 1/2, and 22 1/4 on London and at 420 and 425 on France. Sovereigns 108750 sellers, 108750 buyers.

Sept. 15.—The market remained in the same position as yesterday without alteration in the official rates of the banks. Small transactions in private paper at 22 1/2, 22 1/4, and 22 1/4 on London and at 419 on France. Sovereigns 108750 sellers, 108750 buyers.
Sept. 16.—The market to-day was flat and inactive. The rates in the banks were unchanged and private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2, and 22 1/4 on London and at 417 on France. Sovereigns 108750 sellers, 108750 buyers.

Sept. 17.—The market to-day was firmer and though the official rates of the banks were not changed bank paper on London was obtainable at 22 1/2, and 22 1/4, and at 22 1/4. In private paper small transactions took place at 22 1/2, and 22 1/4 on London. Sovereigns sold at 108750 cash.

Sept. 18.—The market continued quiet without alterations in the official rates of the banks. Bank paper on London was again obtainable at 22 1/2, but the transactions were unimportant. Private paper was passed at 22 1/2 and 22 1/4 on London and at 420 on France. Sovereigns sold at 108750 cash.

Sept. 20.—The rates of the banks remained unchanged. Transactions were effected in bank paper on London at 22 1/2, and at 22 1/4 on the head office, and in private paper at 22 1/2, 22 1/4 and 22 1/2. Sovereigns 108750 sellers, 108750 buyers.

Sept. 21.—The market to-day was very quiet with small transactions on London at 22 1/2 bank and 22 1/4 at 22 1/4 private and on Hamburg at 525 private paper. Sovereigns sold at 108800.

Sept. 22.—The rates of the banks were unchanged at:
London..... 22 1/2
Paris..... 425
Hamburg..... 525
New York..... 28270
Portugal..... 232-24170
The market closes firm but quiet with small transactions in private paper at 22 1/2-22 1/4 on London, 421-423 on France and 523 on Hamburg. Sovereigns 108750 sellers, 108750 buyers.

—The arrivals of sovereigns since our last report have been:
Sept. 16 45,000 per *Douro* from Southampton.

—The presidency of the province of Sergipe, in order to consolidate its floating debt, has contracted with the Banco Commercial of Rio de Janeiro a loan of 550,000\$000, issuing for this purpose apolices of 1,000\$000, bearing interest at 6 1/2 per annum, and to be amortized in 20 years at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum. The issue is made at 90 1/2, free of commission to the province and the transfers are effected in Rio de Janeiro at the National Treasury where the interests are paid half yearly.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

September 13.
50 Six per cent apolices..... 1,065 000
13 do..... 1,067 000
398 do..... 1,070 000
4,000\$ Provincial apolices of 200\$..... par
30 Carangola R.R..... 160 000
70 Carris S. Christovão..... 378 000
59 Carris Villa Isabel..... 205 000
35 do (outs. sale)..... 205 000
30 Amara steam navigation..... 137 000
20 Minas de Capapava (S. B.)..... 40 000
105 Allança Insurance..... 26 000
30 do (outs. sale)..... 27 000
100 Docas D. Pedro II for 30th inst..... 105 000
100 Banco Predial hyp. n., without int..... 80 1/2

Sept. 14.

25 Six per cent apolices..... 1,075 000
10 Banco do Commercio..... 215 000
15 Carangola R.R..... 160 000
15 Macaché e Campos R.R..... 160 000
60 Carris Villa Isabel..... 205 000
5 Carris S. Christovão..... 370 000
50 do..... 378 000
100 do (outs. sale)..... 378 000
100 Carruagens Fluminenses do..... 378 000
5 Carris Urbanos..... 248 000
5 do (outside sale)..... 248 000
85 Carris Pernambuco..... 140 000
15 do..... 140 000
100 Previdente Insurance..... 14 250
200 Servicos Maritimos for 30th inst..... 265 000
1934 Architectonica..... 83 000
40 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50)..... 97 1/2
140 Banco Predial hyp. n., with int..... 83 1/2
120 do without int..... 80 1/2
27 Banco Predial h.a. with int. (outside sale)..... 83 1/2

Sept. 15.

8 Six per cent apolices..... 1,075 000
16 do..... 1,075 000
100 do..... 1,080 000
90 do (outside sale)..... 1,075 000
42 do..... 1,078 000
50 Banco do Commercio..... 215 000
50 Petropolis R. R..... 185 000
30 Carris S. Christovão..... 370 000
25 Integridade Insurance..... 68 000
135 Carris Villa Isabel..... 205 000
30 Carruagens Fluminenses..... 185 000
21 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50)..... 97 1/2
350 do..... 97 1/2

Sept. 16.

5,000\$ Six per cent apolices of small amounts..... 1,070 000
100 Banco Predial..... 140 000
20 do..... 138 000
50 Banco do Commercio..... 215 000
15 Integridade Insurance..... 68 000
50 Petropolis R. R. for 30th inst..... 185 000
25 Carris Villa Isabel..... 205 000
35 Harrio de Araruama R.R..... par
50 Navegação Nacional..... 270 000
208 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50)..... 97 1/2

Sept. 17.

8 Integridade Insurance..... 67 000
530 Navegação Nacional..... 275 000
67 do..... 277 000
198 Macaché e Campos R. R..... 180 000
40 S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, with sub'daries
80 Leopoldina R. R. (outs. sale)..... 410 000
10 Carris Villa Isabel..... 205 000
7 Architectonica..... 85 000
70 Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23..... 81 1/2

Sept. 19.

17 Six per cent apolices..... 1,075 000
250 do..... 1,080 000
17 Six per cent apolices (outs. sale)..... 1,075 000
6,400\$ do of small amounts..... 1,060 000
5,800\$ do provincial..... 101 1/2
142 Banco do Brazil..... 295 000
50 Banco do Commercio..... 216 000
50 Banco Industrial for 30th inst..... 235 000
50 Banco Predial..... 142 000
5 Argos Fluminenses Insurance..... 520 000
15 Integridade Insurance..... 68 000
25 do..... 67 000
200 Banco de Araruama R.R..... 200 000
500 Leopoldina R. R..... 400 000
64 Carris Urbanos..... 249 000
45 do..... 250 000
86 Carris Villa Isabel..... 205 000
100 Navegação Nacional..... 277 000
150 do..... 273 000
50 Macaché e Campos deb..... 94 1/2
600 Banco Predial, hyp. notes, without int..... 81 1/2

Sept. 20.

12 Six per cent apolices..... 1,080 000
12 do (outs. sale)..... 1,078 000
80 do..... 1,084 000
40 do..... 1,085 000
5,500\$ do of small amounts..... 1,060 000
14,700\$ Provincial apolices..... 101 1/2
100 Banco do Commercio..... 216 000
120 do and serie..... 65 000
50 Banco Commercial..... 249 000
100 Banco Predial..... 245 000
9 Banco do Brazil..... 295 000
200 Carruagens Fluminenses..... 180 000
500 Navegação Brasileira for Oct. 31..... 240 000
100 Carris Urbanos..... 248 000
32 Sorocabana R.R. (outs. sale)..... 80 000
41 Sorocabana debentures of 100\$..... 79 1/2

Sept. 21.

80 Six per cent apolices..... 1,084 000
89 do..... 1,085 000
110 do..... 1,086 000
5,800\$ Provincial apolices..... 102 1/2

374	Banco do Brazil	298 000
100	Banco Predial	143 000
100	Banco do Comercio	216 000
100	União Mineira R. S.	185 000
100	Perpetuo R. R.	180 000
100	do	183 000
100	do	215 000
100	Canis Villa Isabel	14 300
100	Previdente Insurance	100 000
100	Douas Dom Pedro II	85 000
100	Transportes Maritimos	97 1/2 000
100	Arquitetonica	84 000
100	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50)	84 000
100	Banco Predial hyp. n. (with int.)	84 000
100	Banco Urbano (ants. rals)	370 000
100	Carris S. Christow	370 000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 23rd, 1881.

Exports.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 14th instant. Since then, in view of the unusually heavy receipts, which since that date have averaged 21,750 bags per day, dealers reduced their currency prices 50 reis per 100 kilos for superiors, 100 reis for the medium grades and 150 reis for good first. This reduction promoted a very animated demand, resulting in sales of 173,000 bags, the greater portion of which is for the United States.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day shows a decline of 10d per cwt. for prime, 170d for good first, 34d. for 2d. for the medium grades and 3d. per cent for second ordinary, as compared with our quotations of the 14th instant.

The chances have been:

United States:	
Sept. 13 New Orleans Br str <i>Mariner</i>	25,659
15 Baltimore Am bk <i>Yangon</i>	8,445
15 New York Br str <i>Thales</i>	21,909
15 Baltimore Am bk <i>Chama</i>	3,000
15 New Orleans Br lug <i>Nancy Holt</i>	5,000
21 Baltimore Am lug <i>Spotless</i>	8,000

Europe:	
Sept. 13 Marseilles Lt str <i>Sud America</i>	3,496
14 Bordeaux, Marseilles Pt str <i>Congo</i>	2,944
15 Antwerp, Liverpool Br str <i>Matheline</i>	4,528
15 Hamburg Gr str <i>Hamburg</i>	11,217
15 Liverpool, Bordeaux Br str <i>Brilliant</i>	600
20 London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Br str <i>Dalton</i>	11,000
20 Havre Br str <i>Euclid</i>	300

Riverboats:	
Sept. 13 Mossel Bay Br lug <i>Grenville</i>	2,000
17 Port Elizabeth Sw bg <i>Hugo</i>	4,000
17 River Plate Br str <i>Douro</i>	1,875

Receipts, as said above, have considerably increased and the average since the 1st instant is now

15,662 bags per day	
against 16,633 bags in same per. Sept. 1880	
" 10,454 " " " 1879	
" 11,804 " " " 1878	
" 10,957 " " " 1877	
" 8,635 " " " 1876	

We quote, per 10 kilos:	
Washed.....	4,500—5,300
Superior.....	5 000—5 300
Good first.....	4 500—4 700
Regular first.....	4 100—4 250
Ordinary first.....	3 400—3 500
Good second.....	2 800—3 000
Ordinary second.....	2 500—2 700

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

	p 10 kilos	per cwt	per lb.
Prime United States.....	5,300=	57 1/2	32.57 cts.
Good.....	4,700=	57 1/2	31.54 "
Fair to good.....	4,500=	49 1/2	30.82 "
Fair.....	4,300=	47 1/2	30.40 "
Good Channel.....	3,750=	47 1/2	29.81 "
Fair.....	3,450=	39 1/2	26.51 "
Low.....	2,900=	34 1/2	24.45 "

(f. a. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 22 1/2% in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to day at 273,000 bags.

The market closes very quiet with a further downward tendency in prices.

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals consist of 4,000 barrels per *Ellie D.* from New York 17,530 " *Rosend Castle* from do.

The sales amount to about 7,000 barrels and the stock in first hands to-day is about 40,000 barrels.

We quote:

Trieste	21 000—22 000
Callego	21 000—22 000
Havall	21 000—22 000
Dunlop	21 000—22 000
O'Donoh	21 000—22 000
Mc Canan	20 000—21 000
Baltimore	19 000—20 000
St. Louis	19 000—20 000
River Plate	18 000—19 000
Chili	18 000—19 000
Brazilian	18 000—19 000

Market steady.

Kyrene.—The arrivals have been: 2,900 cases per *Ellie D.* from New York 4,500 " *Rosend Castle* from do.

The market continues firm and prices have further advanced to 78,600—7 800 per case for Devos's brilliant.

Lard.—The market is very quiet and prices are again lower. We quote:

450 reis per lb. for George	
440 " " " Jenkins	
420 " " " New York	

but these prices would not be obtainable for large lots.

Arrivals:

1,000 kegs per *Ellie D.* from New York 5,010 " *Rosend Castle* from New York

Roan.—Market unchanged at 880—8 500 per barrel.

Arrivals:

233 barrels per *Ellie D.* from New York 8 " *Rosend Castle* from do

Therapeutics.—The market continues firm at 500—500 reis per kilo.

Arrivals:

118 cases per *Bessie May* from New York 50 " *Ellie D.* from do.

Coffin.—The arrivals consist of one cargo Canadian, viz:

the *Eagle* from New Carlisle, and 150 cases Norwegian per *Montevideo* from Hamburg.

The market continues fairly supplied and retail prices are unchanged at 25,000—25 000 per tub.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no further arrivals. Market steady at 43,800—44 000 per dozen.

White Pine.—The arrivals have been: 47,986 feet per *Ellie D.* from New York, which have been sold at 105 reis per foot.

Market well supplied.

Spruce Pine.—A cargo of Canadian spruce has arrived per *Louise A. Orr* from Portland, which has been sold at 38,500 per dozen.

The demand continues very good.

Swedish Pine.—The arrivals consist of the cargo per *Marie Louise* from Calmar, which has been sold at 40,500 per dozen.

Market very firm and prices tending upwards.

Hay.—Arrivals: 809 bales per *Mary Ridout*, from Rosario. Market unchanged at 77—73 reis per kilo for Rosario.

Brass.—Arrivals: 997 bags per *Thales* from River Plate. We quote 25,500—2 600 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Arrivals:

2,300 bags per <i>Thales</i> from River Plate	
240 " <i>Masheline</i> from do	
8,000 " <i>Yafna</i> from do	
5,674 " <i>Yafna Henrique</i> from do	

Market over supplied.

We quote 4,500—4 500 per bag.

Coal.—The arrivals have been:

40 tons per <i>Kjartan</i> from Hamburg	
202 " <i>Vega</i> from New Port	
682 " <i>Mary</i> from Cardiff (and 89 tons coke)	
2847 " <i>British Empire</i> from Cardiff	
400 " <i>Solweig</i> from do	
55 " <i>Swiftnare</i> from Liverpool	

Quotations continue nominal.

Butter.—We quote:

Bas (Hillers & Bell)	75,000—75,000
Tenent	1 500—5 000
Guinea's Stout	2 000—7 300
German, Carlsberg	2 250—7 330
do Cavallo	7 000—7 100
do sundry brands	4 000—5 000
American	nominal

The arrivals have been:

15,624 cases and 445 barrels per <i>Ville d'Alger</i> from Havre	
5 cases per <i>Others</i> from Liverpool	
45 cases and 100 barrels per <i>Rosend Castle</i> from N. York	
37 cases per <i>Montevideo</i> from Hamburg	
100 cases per <i>Helen Anne</i> from Genoa	

Prices are unchanged.

We quote:

French, in barrels.....	\$500—1,300 per lb.
do in tins.....	1 100—1 180 "
Danish.....	1 100—1 180 "
Irish.....	1 100—1 180 "
American.....	850—900 "

Consul.—The arrivals consist of 750 barrels per *Kjartan* from Hamburg.

The market continues firm at

English	65,000—75,000
German	6 500—6 800
Boulogne	7 500—8 000

PORT OF SANTOS.

September 23rd, 1881.

Coffee.—Market quiet at 45,000—4 300 per 10 kilos for su. periors.

Receipts last week averaged 6,765 bags per day.

Stock to-day amounts to 120,000 bags.

PORT OF MARANHÃO.

September 6th, 1881.

Cotton.—The market has been more active and sales have been effected at 400—450 reis per kilo.

Sugar.—Coming in from freely and as freights are rising prices decline and now rule 120 to 125 reis per kilo.

Freights.—Last engagements were at 716d and 70 1/2 and round 10 1/2, but now 54d and 10 1/2 and 25d and 10 1/2 is asked.

Exchange.—Drawers opened at 22 1/2 but, finding no money, advanced to 22 1/2 90ds. The business doing is not very extensive.

Discounts—8 1/2 to 9 1/2. Money continues scarce.

PORT OF BAHIA.

September 23rd, 1881.

Exports.

Sugar.—No sales for export have taken place. Stocks and entries are exhausted and quotations, consequently, nominal. The new crop is expected to commence in October next, the weather being favorable.

Shipped since our last report:

2,170 bags Nazareth per <i>Rubens</i> to Liverpool.	
Shipments in August 10,830 bags	
against 14,802 bags in August 1880	
" 14,793 " " " 1879	

Cotton.—About 200 bales have been sold for home consumption at 48,770 to 50,400 per 10 kilos.

Cocoa.—In demand at rising prices. About 700 bags forwarded have changed hands at 48,770 per 10 kilos and 450 bags common at 38,138 to 38,540 per 10 kilos, equal to 567 and 469—471 1/2 per cwt. f. o. b. ex commission and freight at the exchange of 22 1/2.

Shipped during the fortnight:

2,100 bags per <i>Pandey</i> to Liverpool	
335 " <i>Acemura</i> to do	
174 " <i>Ville de Rio de Janeiro</i> to Havre.	

Shipments in August 3,937 bags

against 4,778 bags in August 1880

" 4,265 " " " 1879

Coffee.—Without alteration. The sales during the fortnight amount to about 3,300 bags Nazareth and Valenças at 28,859 to 30,022 per 10 kilos according to quality, which is equal, at the exchange of 22 1/2, to 215 and 231 1/2 f. o. b. ex commission and freight.

Shipped during the fortnight:

2,100 bags per <i>Pandey</i> to Antwerp	
174 " <i>Bahia</i> to Hamburg.	

Shipments in August 5,875 bags

against 2,568 bags in August 1880

" 5,348 " " " 1879.

Itides.—Continue in good demand but, there being no available stocks, only about 2,000 dry salted have been contracted for at 58,450 per 10 kilos. We quote dry nominally at 65,900 to 75,000 per 10 kilos.

Shipped during the fortnight:

1,750 hides per <i>Pandey</i> to Liverpool	
2,150 " <i>Ville de Rio de Janeiro</i>	
3,500 " <i>Bahia</i> to Hamburg	
1,750 " <i>Rubens</i> to Liverpool.	

Shipments in August 15,097 hides

against 19,650 " in August 1880

" 17,163 " " " 1879.

Rosendwood.—About 80 tons have been sold at 18,250 to 1 307 per 10 kilos for middling quality. Stock about 300 tons.

Shipments in August 560 logs

against 827 " in August 1880

" 910 " " " 1879.

Brasswood.—About 150 tons have changed hands at 408 to 345 reis per 10 kilos. Stock 200 tons.

Shipments in August 14,630 logs

against 21,218 " in August 1880

" 2,550 " " " 1879.

Tobacco.—Sales of about 7,000 bales are reported during the fortnight, viz:

about 5,000 bales S. Amaro at 38,350 per arroba, low assortment

" 2,000 bales, Cachochas at 5 000—5 700 per arroba according to quality and assortment.

For good S. Felix about 7,800 has been offered and referred.

Shipped since our last report:

446 bales per <i>Acemura</i> to Bordeaux	
802 " <i>Ville de Rio de Janeiro</i>	
1,735 " <i>Bahia</i> to Hamburg	
7,772 " <i>Rubens</i> to Bremen.	

Shipments in August 20,684 bales

against 15,297 " in August 1880

" 27,117 " " " 1879.

Freights.—Dull. Chartered to load here:

Br bk <i>Dipton</i> , 4,800 in full, London or Liverpool	
It ch <i>Rivera G</i> , 4,330 in full, Genoa.	

Steamer rates:

London or Liverpool.....	20—25 in full
Bremen or Hamburg.....	17 1/2—20 1/2
Havre.....	40 fcs.
Antwerp.....	20—25 " "

Imports.

Flour.—Arrivals:

4,000 barrels per <i>Dalloy</i> from New York	
174 " <i>Delamare</i> from Liverpool	
2,100 " <i>Winkita</i> from Richmond.	

The cargo per *Dalloy* is not yet sold, the parcel per *Delamare* and the cargo per *Winkita* are for retailer's account.

The cargo per *Gesina* from Richmond, referred to in our last report, has since been sold on private terms.

Lard.—Arrivals 300 kegs from New York. There is not much demand but prices are unchanged at 15,040—1 020 per k.

Coffin.—Arrivals:

3,088 bales per <i>Spark</i> from St. Johns.	
251 " and 1,700 drums per <i>J. L. B.</i> from Genoa.	

We quote in retail 25,000 for cases and 20 000—22 000 for barrels and drums.

Coal.—Without supplies. Prices in retail unchanged at 18,800 per ton on board ship for Cardiff.

Salt.—No arrivals. The article sells in retail at 700 to 84 1/2 reis per alqueire.

—The August receipts and exports of rubber and cacao at Paré were as follows:

	rubber	cacao
Receipts.....	559,000	590,000
Exports.....	655,000	956,000
Stock on hand	164,000	383,000

—The August receipts of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco were as follows:

	1881	1880
Sugar.....	3,861 bags	6,495 bags
Cotton.....	5,682 sacks	1,315 sacks.

—A German statistical journal observes that the consumption of paper in the world is enormous. The annual production of this article in the United States is 207,000 tons, in England it is 180,000 tons, in Germany 203,000 tons, in France 189,000 tons, in Austria 97,000 tons, in Italy 50,000 tons, in Russia 32,400 tons, in Spain 30,600 tons. In the United States about 11 lbs. of paper are annually consumed per head of the total population. In England the consumption is about the same.

In Germany it is about 10 lbs. per head, in France 7 1/2 lbs. It is pretty generally agreed that the production of books, properly so called, is on the decline all over the world. The increased consumption of paper is owing to the development of newspapers and magazines.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 13.

HAMBURG.—Nor bgn *Kjartan*; 340 tons; Matron; 62 ds; sundries to Brades & Co.

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Reserve fund..... " 140,000
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Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 140,000
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